

# The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 9.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .04.  
Temperature, Max. 80; Min. 70. Weather, fair; fresh trades.

VOL. XLIX, NO. 8346.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1909.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1856.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.86c. Per Ton, \$77.20.  
88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 4 1/4d. Per Ton, \$83.80.

## HIGH WAGE CONSPIRATORS STIR UP A STRIKE AT AEA PLANTATION

**Makino and Negoro, After Night Session, Set Things Going—Say They Will Go for Second Plantation—Trouble Began Yesterday.**

"The Japanese laborers' committee on Honolulu Plantation at Aiea sent for Negoro and myself last night and we went down to Aiea in an auto. We found a meeting in progress and we acted as advisers to them. They held a session which lasted nearly all night, and this morning at five o'clock a strike was ordered of all laborers on the plantation and not a man is working today. It is a strike backed by the Higher Wages Association, although the strike is in the hands of a committee from the plantation, and we are advising them what to do. We have advised them when they strike to do nothing illegal."—Fred Makino.

When the hour arrived yesterday morning for all Japanese plantation laborers on Honolulu Plantation at Aiea to go to work, few responded and the management was almost immediately in receipt of information that a strike was in progress. The strike involves in the neighborhood of 1500 laborers.

Backed by the two main agitators of the so-called "Higher Wage Association," the strike was ordered during Saturday night and at 5 o'clock yesterday morning when the agitators returned to Honolulu after an all night session, the word was passed along for the laborers to remain in their quarters. As far as could be learned from those who were instrumental in bringing all work on the big estate to an abrupt and embarrassing termination their intentions are not only to tie up the Honolulu plantation, but another one also. In short, their plan is to tie up the plantations on this island in pairs.

Fred Makino, one of the instigators of the present agitation for higher wages, which was begun by him and Negoro, and not by the laborers themselves, stated yesterday that a quartet of four Japanese came to town from Aiea Saturday evening on bicycles in search of him and his friend. Makino and Negoro went to Aiea by motor

and attended the meeting of the so-called laborers' committee. Makino said he was there to advise them in his capacity as an officer of the Higher Wage Association, which is behind the strike movement. He says he counseled them to avoid unlawful acts. Asked as to grievances the laborers had, Makino replied:

"The laborers want \$1 a day and the mill men want \$2.50 per day. The manager has been notified but the demand is being put in the form of a letter and that will be presented tomorrow. I will have a translation of the letter for the Advertiser."

The Nippon Jiji, organ of the Higher Wages agitators issued an extra yesterday morning, the headlines being as follows:

GENERAL STRIKE AT THE HONOLULU PLANTATION.

A Partial Success Claimed by The Higher Wage Association. Chinese Laborers Also Join the Strike.

A free translation made from the Nippon Jiji, organ of the Higher Wages agitators, gives the following general information: "A general strike of the Japanese laborers at the Honolulu Plantation at Aiea. Even Chinese laborers joined hands with the Japanese strikers, and things seem rather serious unless the plantation gives way to the strikers' demands."

According to the extra of the Nippon Jiji, practically all the Japanese in Aiea were gathered at the mill camp of the plantation at 9:30 Saturday night to prepare for a general strike. Four principal men were delegated to

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## PEARL HARBOR EXCURSION IS MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS

**Sailing and Power Yachts Carry Crowds to Pearl Harbor—Nothing to Mar the Enjoyment.**

Hats off to Captain Miller, to Mrs. Miller and to Eben Low, the Pirate Kid. These were the three people who made the excursion from Honolulu to Pearl Harbor yesterday possible, and it was they who made the affair the grand success it was.

The whole truth is out at last. It is bound to come out sometime, and now that the excursion is over, there is nothing to keep it back. It was entirely owing to the sportsmanship and courtesy of the directors of the "Miller ships," or whatever they call the good company that has charge and ownership of the Mokoli, the Alden Besse and a whole bunch of other seaworthy craft, that the excursion was possible.

When Captain Miller heard of the event being planned he stated that the yacht club could have the use of the Mokoli, the Luka and Spray, without price of any kind, but he requested that his name be not mentioned in the matter. Mrs. Miller is the owner of the Luka, and she heartily endorsed Captain Miller's offer. After the good time that everybody had on the excursion to Pearl Harbor yesterday, it is only fair to give credit to Captain Miller and Eben Low for the work they did in putting their boats in commission and taking down the largest and most enthusiastic crowd that ever went on a trip in the Hawaiian Islands.

### Weather Ideal.

The weather was ideal for a yachting cruise. There was just enough wind to send the yachts along under full sail, and not enough to make it necessary to have a man at the main sheet ready to slack off, or to make things uncomfortable for the landlubbers of the party.

It is hard to say who had the best

time. Those who went on the Luka, under tow of the Mokoli, thought they had the best of it, but the big bunch of live ones on the Helene stated loudly that they had had the best time, and the smaller parties on the other yachts were equally certain that they had the best of everybody in sailing with their own friends.

As a matter of fact, everybody who went had the best time. From the start of the fleet out of Honolulu harbor to the time that the yachts returned and passed their load of sunburned passengers ashore, there was not a hitch, not a sign of any plikika. The boats all reached Pearl Harbor in good time, there was plenty to eat for everybody, and everybody was put ashore in Honolulu in plenty of time to get home for supper.

### Harbor Busy Early.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the harbor was a scene of much getting busy on the part of the captains and crews of the yachts. The Hawaii was made fast to the outer edge of the Oceanic wharf, and Aiea was busy getting the sailcovers off and casting gaskets loose. Farther up the bay the Kamehameha, Gladys and Charlotte C. showed signs of activity, and the Helene, also warped to the Oceanic wharf, was being made ready for the twenty-five B. P. O. Es. who made the trip aboard of her.

By 9:30 the harbor was dotted with sailing craft, flitting back and forth, waiting until the Mokoli should start out with the Luka behind her. The power schooner left her berth at the Hackfeld wharf shortly before 10 o'clock, and towed the Luka over to the Oceanic wharf, where a large crowd had collected. The band was playing, flags were flying, the sun was shining, the breeze was blowing and gaiety was in the air.

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## ANTI-OPIUM MOVEMENT

**Local Clergyman Discussed the Matter Yesterday Before a Society.**

Rev. Mr. Thwing's address before the Anti-Opium Society yesterday was as follows:

"China is the nation of the future. Her people, awakened and enlightened, are to be the chief and dominating factor in the world politics a half century hence. A golden harvest in trade and commerce is also waiting for Americans if they will only realize the opportunity. China's fast-developing wealth and strength should also mean America's prosperity. China, Japan, and America are the great Pacific powers, which, in a friendly spirit, should control and develop the Pacific trade, a trade that will be the largest the world has ever seen." So said Rev. E. W. Thwing in an address before the Chinese Anti-Opium League yesterday. He went on to speak of

### China's Possibilities.

"China has ten times more coal than the State of Pennsylvania. Iron, gold, silver, and copper mines are in abundance, and are just beginning to be developed. When China gets rid of opium and turns the \$200,000,000 which that drug yearly costs her now to the development of her own resources, she will have power.

"More than 4000 miles of railroad are now in operation. The next twenty years will in all probability see more miles of rails laid in China than in any other nation. Great bridges are being built, some of them by China's own modern engineers. The abilities of these men will soon be able to plan a defense from the ruinous floods that have made China so poor. Telegraph, telephone, and steamship lines are bringing the nation together. The National Board of Education, with its now public school course, will soon begin to unify and make into one language the twenty or more different languages now in use.

"China is to be in the future a great world-power. One of the first nations to reach civilization, she has long been content with her own ways. It has been well said, 'the nineteenth century was a century of nationalism, but the twentieth century is the century of internationalism.' China is now ready to learn of all nations and to take her part in world affairs. The Prince Regent when urged to go back to the old ways said: 'I have seen Western civilization, and China can not go back now.'

### China's Transformation.

"China is to have a new navy, and \$100,000,000 is to be raised for that purpose. I met Admiral Su and Prince Su, who are actively planning its reorganization. Her currency system must soon be placed on a modern basis. Her postal service has increased by leaps and bounds. It is impossible to exaggerate the magnitude of the changes now taking place and soon to be inaugurated in this colossal empire.

"New education for young men and young women is now found everywhere. Over 100,000 students in the Province of Chih alone are receiving instruction on Western lines. Military drill and the new school uniform is a sign of China's progress.

### Reform Movements.

"The anti-opium campaign has aroused a new feeling and a new national life among the people. Reform is now popular, although still a difficult task. But China has made up her mind to be rid of opium, and she will succeed. America has an opportunity and a responsibility to help.

"America is regarded by China as her special friend. The return of a part of the Boxer indemnity has strengthened the friendly feeling. America's part in the International Opium Commission is recognized. America and China must work together for the progress of the world."

About one hundred Chinese attended the meeting and were much interested.

### SHERIDAN ON WEDNESDAY.

The United States Army transport Sheridan is due here about Wednesday, May 12, from San Francisco, en route to the Philippines. If the vessel arrives about noon she is likely to remain over until the next day, as she carries the members of Company G, Engineer Corps, to be stationed at Wai-kiki, and all their baggage. Up to last night no wireless messages had been received either from the Sheridan or the Hilonian, also due on Wednesday morning. It is likely that messages will be on hand this morning at the office of the Matson agents, sent by Captain "Pete" Johnson, commander of the Hilonian, saying that all are well on board and that the vessel will dock here at a certain hour.

## FAIRBANKS AT M. E. CHURCH

**Fine Tribute to McKinley and to the Republican Policies.**

Before an audience which packed the Methodist church last night, former Vice President of the United States Charles W. Fairbanks delivered an address in eulogy of the late President William McKinley, an address which fairly rang with true Americanism, its ideals of government and statesmen. It was one of the clearest expositions of the events leading up to the declaration of war against Spain, the reasons why war was declared and why America gave back to the Cubans the land wrested from Spain, and why America paid \$20,000,000 for territory which had become a prize of war. The address was also one of the most thorough and logical defenses of the action of the Senate in retaining the Philippines that has ever been delivered in Honolulu.

Upon the platform with Mr. Fairbanks were Governor Frear Dr. J. W. Wadman, and Dr. John T. Jones of the Methodist church, each gentleman wearing a white carnation in honor of Mother's Day. The church was filled with a representative gathering, including large numbers of marines and soldiers.

Mr. Fairbanks traced the life of William McKinley down through his war and civil careers, telling how he had won the confidence of the people in all offices he held prior to the time he became chief magistrate of the republic. He was a thorough lawyer, devoted to the interests of his clients. As a soldier he did his duty well and fought on many battlefields. He had the confidence of President Hayes while he was a member of Congress. There were great problems in those days to consider, great questions affecting the interests of the entire people. To the solution of these problems he gave the best that was in him. He became the master of the problems. Then, after fourteen years of service in Congress, he became Governor of the State of Ohio, and during this time the nation was in sore distress, and it was then that he was called to become chief magistrate of the republic.

Then the speaker referred to Cuba and her internal troubles, with the islanders attempting to wrest their freedom from Spain; when the United States learned of Americans confined in prisons without charges being placed against them, and there was a demand by the people that they be liberated.

McKinley knew what war was, and he thought, if the matter could be properly presented to Spain, that the kingdom would grant adequate relief. There was harsh criticism of McKinley then. The speaker heard his courage impeached in Congress and in the hustings. It was cruel, for in his young manhood he gave proof of his courage. How cruel it all seems in view of the tragic sequence. McKinley knew, as no one else did, that the United States was unprepared for war. Mr. Fairbanks referred to the President's request for \$50,000,000 to prepare for war, a sum which would bankrupt many nations. Mr. Fairbanks said he could never forget the spectacle when the bill was passed in the Senate of the United States. The measure had passed the lower house and came to the Senate in the evening. A great audience was in the galleries. Vice-President Hobart asked if anyone wanted to debate it, for it was an exceptional measure. There was not one no against the measure—all voted as Americans and not as party men.

Mr. Fairbanks said that McKinley was wise and prudent. He knew that the result of the opening engagement might mean an engagement with all Europe. Mr. Fairbanks, during the pendency of this matter, had received savage letters from all severely criticizing the President. One was the very quintessence of brutality. The writer wanted to know why the President did not make war on Spain or why Congress did not command him to do it, etc. Mr. Fairbanks wrote a courteous, though somewhat sarcastic, letter saying that the government was rapidly shaping things that way and that a battleship was fitting out to go to Cuba and it would be the first to engage the enemy on the seas; that there would be two places aboard for landman, and one of these could be had by the letter-writer. Mr. Fairbanks telegraphed and asked for an immediate reply. No answer. Finally an answer did come, saying that the letter-writer was extremely busy but if war came he would get into it before it was over. It reminded him of Artemus Ward who wanted the Rebellion put down even if it took the last blood of his wife's relatives to do it.

He spoke of the Declaration of War by Congress as a masterly document, worthy of a place in the most worthy

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## WILL GIRD SWORD OF STATE ON NEW SULTAN OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE

**Ancient Ceremony Which Foreigners Will Not Be Permitted to See—Filipino Statesmen Bolt—French Strikers Slow.**

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.—Elaborate preparations are being made to gird the sword of state on Mehmed V. today, a ceremony akin to the coronation of Christian sovereigns. Foreigners will not be allowed to witness the ancient rite.

### FILIPINO FILIBUSTER

MANILA, May 10.—Ten Assemblymen bolted and refused to legislate, thus blocking important measures, as a result of adverse action taken on the minority report on the Payne bill. Later they returned to their seats.

### FRENCH STRIKERS HOLDING OFF

PARIS, May 10.—It is believed that the postal and telephone strike has been deferred owing to the strong stand of the government. There was no enthusiasm at the meeting of four thousand employees when the resolution was passed to walk out at the command of the committee.

## NOTED CATHOLIC SCIENTIST EXAMINING LOCAL FLORA

Hilo Herald.—Probably not many people in Hilo are aware of the fact that the city is at present entertaining as a visitor a scientist whose name is known in all the scientific centers of Europe, namely Father Urbain Faurie, who arrived in the Mauna Kea last Wednesday and is now a guest at the local Catholic mission. Father Faurie is a botanist of considerable note, being a correspondent of all the largest scientific institutions of Europe, and he has come to Hawaii to make a thorough investigation of matters botanical, especially some phases of the Island flora which are still new to science.

Father Faurie has been in Japan for thirty-six years, during which time he has done much work in collecting specimens of the Japanese flora, which has given him a great name in scientific circles. He has also collected many plants in Formosa, among them some which were heretofore unknown.

"I have come to Hawaii to make an investigation of the Hawaiian flora," said Father Faurie when seen last week on the day of his arrival. He was at the time busy among the plants found in the garden of the mission school on Waiannu street, having already gathered an armful of branches and herbs, which he intended to prepare so that they could be sent to Europe.

"While I will take up all the various phases of the local flora," continued Father Faurie, "it is my intention to devote special attention to the Hawaiian mosses, lichens and ferns, as nothing has been done in regard to them in a scientific manner heretofore. Doctor Hildebrand's work on the flora of the Hawaiian Islands has not even got the slightest reference to these, and will be the first time that these plants are classified and described. It is my intention to gather numerous specimens of each variety and send them to Berlin, Paris, the British Museum and museums in other cities of Europe. The specimens will then be sent to different specialists, for instance, one in Paris who will describe the lichens, and a man in Berlin, who is an authority on mosses, and these men will classify and describe the various specimens."

"This country is particularly rich in mosses, ferns and lichens. It is my firm belief that there are, at least, a thousand different varieties, and probably many more, and many of these are undoubtedly totally unknown to science. Of course, many of the varieties are found in other countries, but every country has some which are individual to it, and these are of the greatest interest. I think it will take two or three years before the work of classification and description of the plants which I will send from here, will have been completed, but when that is done monographs will be written about them."

"I cannot tell how long I will remain in Hawaii, probably several months, and this time I intend to spend in

gathering and preparing specimens to send away. I shall at first spend my time in the immediate vicinity of the city, but gradually as I work out these places, I shall go farther afield, and I will have to spend considerable of my time in the forests where the most abundant supply of mosses, lichens and ferns is to be found."

## MONEY MISSING FROM KAHUMANU TREASURY

An embarrassing financial difficulty has arisen in the administration of affairs of the Kaahumanu Society, and is holding the attention of officers and members. It has resulted in the financial duties being shifted from the hands of a former official to the present one, because something like \$400 or \$500 can not be properly accounted for.

The Kaahumanu Society is one of the oldest of the societies, composed almost entirely of women of Hawaiian birth. The society was organized many years ago, and to it belong most of the women of high rank or those who are descended from those of high rank according to Hawaiian custom. It has numbered in its membership Hawaiian women who have held high places about the royal court in the days of the monarchy. Lately the society was reorganized and new life injected into its affairs and the membership was greatly enlarged. Many wealthy Hawaiian women became members and gave liberally to its fund, as it is a benefit association from which the members, while sick, receive allowances, and those who die are buried by the society, unless otherwise provided for. It is said that the money unaccounted for is a portion of the fund which was, by the rules of the society, due certain wealthy women members who died, for the funeral expenses, which expenses were borne out of their own estates.

A member of the society stated yesterday: "If this had only been \$50 or \$60 it would not have attracted attention, but it is a large sum not to be accounted for. It is too bad that such a thing should have occurred in the society. I don't know how the matter is to be adjusted."

### MONGOLIA TOMORROW.

Mail and passengers will arrive tomorrow morning from San Francisco on the Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia. The vessel is bringing a large number of passengers for this port, including many kamaainas, among them being Colonel Sam Parker and party. The vessel will have as passengers from here, among others, former Vice President Fairbanks, Mrs. Fairbanks, their daughter, Mrs. Timmons, Mrs. Boettcher and Miss Boettcher.